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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

Technical cooperation activities on the generalized system of preferences and other trade laws, 1991

Report by the UNCTAD secretariat

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INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

1. This report covers the UNCTAD Technical Cooperation Programme on the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and Other Trade Laws for the period January-December 1991. The report has been prepared to assist the Special Committee on Preferences at its nineteenth session in its consideration of GSP technical cooperation activities.

2. The delivery of technical cooperation activities on the GSP and other trade laws remained high in 1991. This was mainly due to an increasing interest in the GSP and other trade laws shown by beneficiaries and was made possible by UNDP and trust fund contributions by member States of UNCTAD to the Geneva-based UNCTAD GSP Programme which financed the seminars.

3. In 1991, 44 activities were undertaken in all regions of the world. These included, among others, 26 training seminars/workshops and 12 advisory missions aimed primarily at assisting preference-receiving countries with the establishment or upgrading of GSP focal points. In all, 1,431 participants from 54 preference-receiving countries benefited from these training activities.

4. Total extra-budgetary funding for global GSP activities in 1991 amounted to $1.5 million, of which UNDP accounted for approximately $680,000 (45 per cent), with the remainder arising from trust fund contributions from member States of UNCTAD. Such trust fund contributions of all kinds amounted to $883,000 in 1991, of which trust funds for specific purposes amounted to slightly over $605,000, in-kind contributions to roughly $162,000 and central trust funds to $115,700, or 13 per cent of total funding. The latter amount in central trust funds was made available to operate the Geneva-based UNCTAD GSP Programme which services all GSP-related projects in the network. In view of the large number of activities requiring substantive, technical and administrative backstopping, increased central trust funds for financing support personnel (a deputy coordinator, a GSP expert and a project secretary), training, travel and administration are indispensable if the anticipated activities for 1992 are to be carried out.

5. In this regard, $250,000 have so far been pledged by the Government of Switzerland for specific activities in 1992 and 1993. Consequently, and this bears repeating, there will have to be a cutback and/or a postponement of the planned programme for 1992 if more central trust funds are not made available (see annex V).

6. The growing and/or new training activities in Africa and Central and Eastern Europe are creating an increased awareness and interest in the GSP which are leading to more requests for training activities. Furthermore, when the ongoing Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations under the auspices of the GATT is concluded, there will be more requests for seminars and advisory missions on other trade laws, particularly from the Asian and Latin American regions as Uruguay Round agreements, to a large extent,

will form new trade laws. These activities are particularly important for developing countries that have newly emerging export supply capabilities, as the UNCTAD Technical Cooperation Programme on the GSP and Other Trade Laws can assist them to increase the foreign exchange earnings needed to attain their development objectives. It is important therefore that, at the ninteeenth session of the Special Committee on Preferences, States members of UNCTAD consider the question of the financial requirements and mobilize the necessary resources in order to meet the needs of developing countries in these areas.

Chapter I

MOBILIZATION OF SUPPORT FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES ON THE GSP AND OTHER TRADE LAWS

7. The UNCTAD Technical Cooperation Programme on the GSP and Other Trade Laws currently consists of two UNDP-financed regional projects (Asia and the Pacific region and the African region), two UNDP-financed national projects (Indonesia, now completed, and Zimbabwe), an interregional project financed by the Government of Japan, associate experts financed by Japan and Italy and a Geneva-based UNCTAD interregional programme which provides logistical, administrative and technical support to all projects. The latter programme is funded entirely by funds in trust. 1/

8. The following three categories of trust fund contributions are made by member States:

(i) Firstly, central trust funds, which provide the only source of finance for the operational aspects of the programme in support of global technical cooperation on the GSP, are primarily used to cover the salaries of support personnel (a deputy coordinator, a GSP expert and a project secretary) located in Geneva, travel of experts, consultancies and other administrative and logistical costs. The UNCTAD Technical Cooperation Programme is, on its own account, also responsible for seminars as well as other advisory and training activities in developing countries not covered by the two regional projects. In 1991, such central trust funds amounted to approximately $115,700, which represents only 13 per cent of the total trust funds provided to the UNCTAD GSP Programme for GSP technical cooperation;

(ii) Secondly, trust funds for specific purposes, such as the financing of seminars, provision of associate experts, etc.; and

(iii) Finally, in-kind contributions, such as the provision of experts by preference-giving countries to participate in seminar activities and the provision of seminar materials. 2/

9. Central trust funds came from one preference-receiving country, namely China ($20,000), and from three preference-giving countries, Norway ($25,678), Sweden ($40,000) and Switzerland ($30,000), yielding a total of $115,678. 3/ It is hoped that member States will respond and provide the necessary central operating funds to enable the Programme to meet requests from developing countries for GSP technical cooperation, in particular in the light of the specific demands for 1992 (see annex V). The central trust fund contributions would be particularly relevant in those geographical areas that are no longer covered by the two regional projects. 4/ Additional central funding of approximately $150,000 will be necessary to maintain seminar activities in 1992.

10. In 1991, UNDP funding for the two regional projects and the two national GSP projects amounted to $678,900, broken down as follows: Africa $145,100 and Asia and the Pacific $372,000, and the national GSP projects for Indonesia $51,000 and for Zimbabwe $110,800 (see annex II).

Chapter II

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES ON THE GSP AND OTHER TRADE LAWS IN 1991

11. In 1991, 44 activities were undertaken by the UNCTAD Technical Cooperation Programme on the GSP and Other Trade Laws (see annex III). Of these, 26 training seminars/workshops were held - 5 at the regional level and 21 at the national level. Twelve advisory missions were undertaken in all regions of the world aimed mainly at assisting preference-receiving countries on the establishment or strengthening of GSP focal points. Additional activities included three fund-raising missions to preference-giving countries and participation in three meetings and workshops for the ESCAP study component of the regional GSP project for Asia and the Pacific. In all, 1,431 participants from 54 developing countries received training in these activities. The majority of the participants in national seminars represented the private and public trading interests actually using the GSP. It should also be noted that many women participated in these activities.

A. Advisory missions

12. Twelve advisory missions in connection with the establishment and/or improvement of GSP focal points were undertaken in 1991 as follows: Indonesia in the Asian and the Pacific region; Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Guinea, Mali, Namibia and Rwanda in the African region; and Hungary, Poland and Romania in the Central and Eastern European region.

B. Training activities

13. In 1991, the UNCTAD GSP Programme continued taking a very practical approach to the delivery of technical cooperation, with emphasis being given to national seminars and, in this context, to personalized consultations with potential/actual individual exporters and manufacturers to enable them to make better use of the GSP benefits. This practical approach has helped to increase awareness of GSP advantages and GSP utilization and to reduce the problems faced by trading communities in preference-receiving countries, as well as to acquaint new exporters with the GSP benefits available to them (see annex I).

14. Two regions benefited most from training activities, namely Africa, and Asia and the Pacific. As the African regional GSP Project was extended for an additional year on the recommendation of a UNDP/UNCTAD evaluation mission undertaken in 1989, a reasonable number of activities were undertaken. The Programme also paid much attention to the establishment and/or improvement of GSP focal points in the light of the insufficient institutional framework in the region. An advisory mission was carried out and a national seminar held for the newest independent African country, i.e. Namibia. Most of the OECD preference-giving countries provided experts for the national seminar at no cost to the Programme.

15. In the case of the Asian and Pacific region, workshop-type training activities, which focused on specific schemes and/or topics, became popular, reflecting their advanced stage of economic development and export supply capabilities. This approach should be developed in future activities in the region. The Programme also organized a regional GSP seminar for Asian low-income countries.

16. A regional seminar on the GSP and other trade laws for six countries of Central and Eastern Europe and a national GSP seminar for Poland were held. The former activity was the first for the region as the countries concerned had only recently been designated as beneficiaries by many OECD preference-giving countries. There was only one training activity in the Latin America and Caribbean region, i.e. a national seminar for Argentina, due entirely to lack of funds.

17. Many requests for national seminars have been forthcoming with the aim of exposing a maximum number of traders and government officials to the intricacies of the various schemes. The seminars, as far as possible, concentrate on product-specific analysis of the particular export interests of each country visited. For least developed beneficiary countries, training on the GSP and, more particularly, on the special measures granted to them under the GSP has motivated the trading community to examine its position in alternative GSP markets. For advanced developing countries, the Programme tried to emphasize the importance of other trade laws such as anti-dumping and countervailing duty actions, health and safety regulations and the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA), as these measures are becoming more important for their exports to developed country markets. During training missions, experts visited the GSP focal points and/or export promotion bodies to examine the facilities and to provide practical advice on how to improve them, and on how to obtain all the relevant resource materials necessary for the effective use of the GSP.

18. The feedback arising from training activities and the reports thereof has had the additional benefit of providing inputs to the substantive work undertaken in UNCTAD on the GSP at the annual sessions of the Special Committee on Preferences. UNCTAD staff members involved in the substantive work also participate, where feasible, as experts in seminars and advisory missions. This field experience has given them a greater awareness and deeper understanding of the real problems developing countries face in utilizing the GSP and has made a positive contribution to the quality of the substantive work of the GSP Section.

19. Revised GSP handbooks based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) are now distributed in training missions in three languages. Handbooks on the other trade laws affecting exports from developing countries are also made available during missions. The UNCTAD secretariat complements the Programme's training activities by providing detailed computer print-outs of the actual trade flows between the countries visited and the preference-giving countries, including tariff and sub-tariff line details on non-tariff measures (NTMs) which affect the trade of these countries.

20. In 1991, the following handbooks were revised and/or published for use in training missions: Handbook on Major Trade Laws of the European Economic Community (UNCTAD/TAP/276/Rev.2), GSP scheme of the European Economic Community for 1991 (TD/B/GSP/EEC/19), Handbook on the Lomé IV Convention (UNCTAD/ITP/61) and Japan's GSP 1991/92 (UNCTAD/ITP/11/Rev.2).

C. Support to specific activities by member States

21. Specific seminar activities were financed by five preference-giving countries during 1991. The Governments of Finland and Sweden co-financed the following: a regional GSP seminar for members to SADCC in Namibia (9-13 September) and a national GSP seminar for Namibia (16-18 September). In addition, the Government of Sweden financed a regional seminar for selected Asian low-income countries in Nepal (24-28 June). The Government of Japan funded the following: a regional seminar for Central and Eastern European countries in Poland (7-11 October), a national seminar for Poland (14-17 October) and a national seminar for Argentina (4-6 December). The Government of Switzerland financed a regional seminar for French-speaking African countries in Togo (4-8 March).

22. It should be noted that the Government of Japan has provided resources to cover the costs of two studies on regional cumulation for ASEAN and Latin American country groupings, the research for which is under way. In addition, the Government of Japan provided funding for two advisory missions to Poland and Hungary which were undertaken immediately after the seminars in Poland.

23. The Government of Italy continued to finance the salaries and travel of two associate experts in 1991, one stationed in Harare, Zimbabwe, and the other in Geneva. The Government of Japan also continued to finance the necessary expenses for an associate expert stationed in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

24. The Government of Switzerland augmented a trust fund provided by the Government of Austria which will finance a second phase of the development of computer software on the GSP. This is contained in the trade and analysis information system (TRAINS) and beginning to be very effectively deployed and used by GSP focal points worldwide.

D. Fund-raising missions

25. In 1991, three fund-raising missions were undertaken to Canada, Japan and the United States of America in order to seek further cooperation for the GSP Programme. As a result of these missions, in-kind contributions from these countries were received during 1991.

Chapter III

FUTURE OF THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES ON THE GSP AND OTHER TRADE LAWS

26. Overall activities in 1991 increased in comparison to 1990. However, funding constraints from both UNDP and bilateral sources have left the GSP Programme with 36 outstanding requests for training activities. This demand clearly shows the need for continued financial support by UNCTAD member States.

27. The Programme anticipates more requests from beneficiaries for training and advisory missions for the following reasons:

(i) The outcome of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations will affect every GSP scheme in terms of tariff rates, and thus every preference-giving country is expected to revise its scheme although degrees of revision may differ from one scheme to another;

(ii) The recent granting of beneficiary status or possible granting of such status to countries in Central and Eastern Europe requires fresh orientations as to how to benefit from the GSP system;

(iii) The recent initiatives towards formation of regional economic groupings in Latin America and elsewhere may require precise and detailed information on the regional cumulation facility currently offered by the three major schemes; and

(iv) Advanced developing beneficiaries such as NIEs (newly industrialized economies) informally requested the Programme to put more emphasis on other trade laws elements in training activities as their exports have recently begun to encounter restrictions under provisions relating, in particular, to anti-dumping and countervailing duty actions. Trading communities in beneficiary countries are not only keen to understand the legal framework of such actions but also wish to gain practical know-how in operational areas such as investigation procedures. As the Uruguay Round will establish new sets of rules (e.g. anti-dumping, safeguards, the Multi-Fibre Arrangement, health and sanitary regulations in agricultural trade), and these rules will form an integral part of trade laws in developed country markets, it is clear that the "other trade laws" element of the Programme will become more important.

28. Taking into account the financial constraints, the Programme will, to the maximum extent possible, observe the following guidelines to meet various needs of beneficiaries:

(i) Advisory mission approach:

For new beneficiaries and beneficiaries whose institutional framework is fragile;

(ii) National GSP seminar approach:

For low- and middle-income beneficiaries with one additional day for individual product-specific consultations with potential and actual GSP users; and

(iii) Workshop approach:

For advanced beneficiaries who request training on specific schemes and/or specific areas such as anti-dumping duty actions.

29. The Programme would also need to revise handbooks on trade laws reflecting the set of agreements to be established within the framework of the Uruguay Round. The following three handbooks would be necessary for use during the Programme's various activities:

(i) Trade laws in major developed countries - Strategy on trade of developing countries in 1990s:

This handbook would explain the major trade laws that most developed countries implement, the outcome of the Uruguay Round on such laws and their effect on developing countries' trade;

(ii) Collection of major international trade agreements:

This handbook would contain major agreements that government officials and trading communities in developing countries need to be familiar with; and

(iii) Anti-dumping laws and practices - How to deal with increasing anti-dumping duty actions against exports from developing countries:

This would explain common legal features in national legislations of major action-taking countries, the Uruguay Round amendments and their possible effects and how to defend the interests of developing countries (e.g. how to respond effectively to a questionnaire).

As the exercise will require extra funding UNCTAD invites member States to provide the necessary financial assistance.

30. The GSP computerized information system, mentioned above, which assists in classification of products, and contains national tariff-line information on tariffs, trade, NTMs, applicable rules of origin, major suppliers, growth rates and a list of importers, is expected to be completed in 1992. The use of computers to demonstrate the system would strengthen in particular the practical dimension of the Programme, including the individual consultations on products and schemes with the market operators from the public and private sectors.

Notes

1/ The formal title of the trust-fund-financed programme is the "UNCTAD technical assistance programme on the generalized system of preferences (GSP) and on other trade laws and regulations directly affecting exports of developing countries" (INT/84/A01). The other UNDP-financed regional projects are: the UNDP/UNCTAD Regional Project for Asia and the Pacific, "The Generalized System of Preferences (GSP): Training and Studies" (RAS/89/028); and UNDP/UNCTAD African Regional Technical Cooperation on the Generalized System of Preferences" (RAF/86/057). The UNDP-financed national project for Zimbabwe is entitled "Technical Cooperation on the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and Other Trade Arrangements" (ZIM/90/013). The Japanese-financed interregional project is "Government of Japan Support to the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)" (INT/89/057).

2/ The following preference-giving countries provided their experts as in-kind contributions: Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America.

3/ Central trust funding for the Geneva-based Programme in previous years was as follows:

1984 - $162,000; 1985 - $48,754; 1986 - $169,193; 1987 - $100,000; 1988 - $137,000; 1989 - $97,000; 1990 - $103,364.

4/ The UNDP Fifth Programming Cycle 1992-1996 is based on a programming approach which relies on integrated regional programmes. Consequently, there will no longer be regional programmes concentrating exclusively on GSP and other trade laws. GSP Technical Cooperation will now form part of the integrated regional programmes.

ANNEXES

Annex I

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES IN SUPPORT OF UNDP/UNCTAD GLOBAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES THROUGH TRUST FUND AND IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS FROM UNCTAD MEMBER STATES AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS IN 1991
(in US dollars)*

ACTIVITY	PROJECT	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	CANADA	FINLAND	GUINEA	JAPAN	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	THAILAND	USA	ITC	UNIDO	TOTAL
National Workshops on GSP, HS and rules of origin for China, Guangzhou (21-24 January)	RAS/89/028		15 462 *	2 415 *										17 877 *
National seminar on GSP for Indonesia, Bandung (30-31 January)	INS/86/007													
Regional seminar on GSP and other preferential arrangements for Pacific Island countries, Suva, Fiji (25 February-1 March)	RAS/89/028													
National seminar on GSP for Samoa, Apia (4-6 March)	RAS/89/028													
Advisory mission on GSP for Benin, Cotonou (11-15 March)	RAF/86/057													
National seminars on GSP for Pakistan, Faisalabad and Multan (21-25 April)	RAS/89/028													
Regional seminar on GSP for French-speaking African countries, Lomé, Togo (4-8 March)	RAF/86/057 INT/84/A01			3 247 *					58 000 * 7 072 *		1 500 *		3 000 *	58 000 * 14 819 *
National seminar on GSP for Cote d'Ivoire, Abidjan (19-21 March)	RAF/86/057													
National seminar on GSP for Cameroon, Douala (17-19 April)	RAF/86/057													
National seminar on GSP for Senegal, Dakar (23-25 April)	RAF/86/057													
Advisory mission on GSP for Mali, Bamako (29 April-2 May)	RAF/86/057													
Advisory mission on GSP for Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou (20-25 May)	RAF/86/057													

ACTIVITY	PROJECT	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	CANADA	FINLAND	GUINEA	JAPAN	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	THAILAND	USA	ITC	UNIDO	TOTAL
Regional seminar on GSP for Asian low-income developing countries, Kathmandu, Nepal (24-28 June)	RAS/89/028 INT/84/A01	1 500 *						59 336 * 2 100 *				1 500 *		59 336 * 5 100 *
National workshop on GSP for Thailand, Bangkok (30-31 July)	RAS/89/028													
National seminar on GSP for Rwanda, Kigali (22-24 July)	RAF/86/057													
Advisory mission on GSP for Rwanda, Kigali (29 July-9 August)	RAF/86/057													
National seminar on GSP for Mongolia, Ulan Bator (17-20 September)	RAS/89/028													
National workshop on Anti-Dumping for China, Beijing (24-28 September)	RAS/89/028 RAS/86/020													
National seminar on GSP for Zaire, Kinshasa (3-5 September)	RAF/86/057			900 *										900 *
Regional seminar on GSP for countries members of SADCC, Windhoek, Namibia (9-13 September)	RAF/86/057 INT/84/A01	4 827 *	10 825 *	13 084 *	3 000 * 40 135 *		14 900 *	3 000 * 38 615 *						14 900 * 34 736 * 78 750 *
National seminar on GSP for Namibia, Windhoek (16-18 September)	RAF/86/057 INT/84/A01										900 *			900 *
Regional seminar on GSP and Other Trade Laws for Central and Eastern European countries, Warsaw, Poland (7-11 October)	INT/84/A01	4 200 *		4 200 *			52 178* 11 599*				10 913 *			52 178 * 30 912 *
National seminar on GSP for Poland, Warsaw (14-17 October)	INT/84/A01										10 013*			10 013 *

ACTIVITY	PROJECT	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	CANADA	FINLAND	GUINEA	JAPAN	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	THAILAND	USA	ITC	UNIDO	TOTAL
Advisory mission on GSP for Poland, Warsaw (21-25 October)	INT/84/A01 INT/89/057						7 287 *							7 287 *
Advisory mission on GSP for Hungary, Budapest (28 October-1 November)	INT/84/A01 INT/89/057													
Advisory mission on GSP for Romania, Bucharest (4-8 November)	INT/84/A01													
Advisory mission on GSP for Guinea, Conakry (25 October-3 November)	INT/84/A01													
National seminar on GSP for Guinea, Conakry (4-6 November)	INT/84/A01										900 *			900 *
National seminar on GSP for Iran, Tehran (21-24 October)	RAS/89/028													
National seminar on GSP for Laos, Vientiane (4-5 November)	RAS/89/028	900 *								1 500 *				2 400 *
National seminar on GSP for Central African Republic, Bangui (12-14 November)	RAF/86/057													
Advisory mission on GSP for Central African Republic, Bangui (18-21 November)	RAF/86/057					9 000 *								9 000 *

ACTIVITY	PROJECT	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	CANADA	FINLAND	GUINEA	JAPAN	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	THAILAND	USA	ITC	UNIDO	TOTAL
Advisory mission on GSP for Burundi, Bujumbura (26-28 November)	RAF/86/057													
National seminar on GSP for Gabon, Libreville (9-11 December)	RAF/86/057													
National seminar on GSP for Argentina, Buenos Aires (4-6 December)	INT/84/A01	900 °		7 484 °			28 076 °				900 °			28 076 ° 9 284 °
Provision of Form A			10 000											10 000
Total		12 327	36 287	31 330	43 135	9 000	114 040	103 051	65 072	1 500	25 126	1 500	3 000	445 368

TOTAL CONTRIBUTION US$445 368

Source: UNCTAD Secretariat calculations

° Estimated at United Nations rate
a Expert's salary, travel and DSA

b Trust funds for specific seminar activities

Annex II

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO GSP TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES IN 1991
(in US dollars)

Country	Estimated in-kind contributions a/	Trust fund contributions		Total
		Specific purposes	General	
Australia	12 327	-	-	12 327
Austria	36 287	70 000	-	106 287
Canada	31 330	-	-	31 330
China	-	-	20 000	20 000
Finland	3 000	40 135	-	43 135
Guinea	9 000	-	-	9 000
Italy	-	140 690 b/	-	140 690
Japan	26 499	198 870 c/	-	225 369
Norway	-	-	25 678	25 678
Sweden	5 100	97 951	40 000	143 051
Switzerland	7 072	58 000	30 000	95 072
Thailand	1 500			1 500
United States	25 126	-	-	25 126
ITC	1 500	-	-	1 500
UNIDO	3 000	-	-	3 000
TOTAL	161 741	605 646	115 678	883 065
UNDP funding (national and regional projects)	-	-	-	678 900
GRAND TOTAL				1 561 965

Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculations.

a/ Participation of experts (salary, travel and per diem) and provision of pamphlets, Form A, etc.

b/ Salary and travel for associate experts.

c/ Including $48,870 salary and travel of associate expert.

Annex III

SUMMARY TABLE OF ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN IN 1991 AND NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS WHO RECEIVED TRAINING

Project	Number of seminars/missions	Number of participants who received training a/
INT/84/A01	1 regional seminar	11
	3 national seminars	92
	1 advisory mission	N.A.
	3 fund-raising missions	N.A.
INT/84/A01) INT/89/057)	2 advisory missions	N.A.
RAF/86/057	2 regional seminars	33
	8 national seminars	270
	8 advisory missions	N.A.
RAS/89/028	2 regional seminars	81
	3 national workshops	595
	6 national seminars	281
	2 national workshops for ESCAP	N.A.
	1 expert group meeting for ESCAP	N.A.
INS/86/007	1 advisory mission	N.A.
	1 national seminar	68
TOTAL	5 regional seminars	125
	21 national seminars and workshop	1 306
	12 advisory missions	N.A.
	3 fund-raising missions	N.A.
	2 national workshops for ESCAP	N.A.
	1 expert group meeting for ESCAP	N.A.
GRAND TOTAL	44 activities	1 431

Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculations.

N.A. = not applicable.

a/ Regional seminars: participants usually limited to one or two per country.

Annex IV

SUMMARY TABLE OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SEMINARS INCLUDING WORKSHOPS, AND PARTICIPANTS WHO RECEIVED TRAINING FROM 1984 TO 1991 BY THE UNCTAD TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME ON THE GSP (INCLUDING UNDP-FUNDED REGIONAL PROJECTS)

Year	Number of seminars	Number of participants who received training a/
1984	8 (3 regional, 5 national)	414
1985	8 (4 regional, 4 national)	293
1986	14 (3 regional, 11 national)	825
1987	20 (6 regional, 14 national)	1 385
1988	14 (4 regional, 10 national)	918
1989	34 (6 regional, 28 national)	1 887
1990	24 (2 regional, 21 national, 1 workshop)	1 107
1991	26 (5 regional, 18 national, 3 workshops)	1 431

Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculations.

a/ Regional seminars: participants usually limited to one or two per country.

Annex V

LIST OF OUTSTANDING REQUESTS FOR GSP SEMINARS BY REGION
AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1991

Total number of requests: 36

1. African region (8)

   - Benin
   - Burkina Faso
   - Burundi
   - Chad
   - Congo
   - Gabon
   - Kenya
   - Zaire

2. Asia and the Pacific region (5)

   - Bangladesh
   - Indonesia
   - Malaysia
   - Philippines
   - Thailand

3. Latin America and the Caribbean region (11)

   - Chile
   - Colombia
   - Cuba
   - Dominica
   - Ecuador
   - El Salvador
   - Guatemala
   - Jamaica
   - Panama
   - Paraguay
   - Trinidad & Tobago

4. Middle East and North African region (7)

   - Algeria
   - Arab Cooperation Council countries
   - Iraq
   - Jordan
   - Syrian Arab Republic
   - Turkey
   - United Arab Emirates

5. Central and Eastern Europe (5)

   - Bulgaria
   - Czechoslovakia
   - Hungary
   - Poland
   - Romania